The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870. NO. 8.

WASHINGTON.

Bill Passed in the Senate Fixing the Time for Congressional Elections.

The New Apportionment Bill Accepted as an Amendment.

Final Passage of the Banking and Currency Bill in the House.

Two Important Appropriation Bills Go Through the Senate.

The Army Bill Tabled by a Large Majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There is excellent authority for following as a basis of the report that Secretary Fish is to retire from the Cabinet. A short time ago he signified his intention to resign the Treasury portfolio, without, however, formally presenting it, but giving the state of his health as the sole reason for his withdrawal. Subsequently he changed his mind, and the weather here affected him seriously, and the late heated term caused him to believe he could not endure the climate of the South. Last summer the President expressed a very earnest desire that he would not retire, and lent at any rate he would take a vacation at the North, and see if rest would not change his present determination.

METAL SCHEDULE OF THE SENATE.

The President has been much annoyed by several Senators that it will probably be necessary to call the Senate in special session. The several bankruptcy bills already under consideration bid fair to take up more time than can be spared from legislative business, and others of some moment are expected before the adjournment. The President has not been desirous to have an extra session, and it will not be called if it can well be avoided.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did an unusual amount of important work to-day. Both naval and fortification appropriation bills were passed, and subsequently the bill fixing a uniform day throughout the country for holding elections in all the States. To this the House Apportionment bill was attached as an amendment, and carried. The only thing now necessary to the assembling of Congress in the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is the signature of the President to the bill. It is probable that objections to the bill will be made in 1871. The section fixing a apportionment provides that after March 4, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of two hundred and fifty members, and if any State has the number of members increased, those Altered and all those remaining unchanged shall be elected as before provided by law. In the first election after the apportionment shall be elected at large. The organization of the Council is to make a apportionment of the State into districts.

The Senate will probably adjourn on the 30th inst. for the session of September next, and the Secretary of the Interior is to determine the basis of representation from the census report. If any State has a fraction of population exceeding one-half the basis of representation, it is to have an additional member.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the *Funding* bill met to-day morning. The House managers, Schenck, Hooper, and Brooks, allagree on the bill as passed in the House. The Senate conferees are Sherman, Sumner, and Davis.

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was made up further to-day.

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There seems to be no foundation for the story that the President has thought of resigning Mr. Bancroft. Both the Secretary of State and the President are united in desiring him to remain where he is.

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Attorney General Hoar will retire from office at noon to-morrow, and his successor, Mr. Ashmun, will enter upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Hoar leaves permanently for Massachusetts to-morrow.

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Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution that the Arkansas contested election case should be made a special order for the 19th inst. He would call it up before the close of the session.

CONFLICT WITH PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to regulate the duties on goods from Prince Edward's Island, as follows:

That on and after the 1st day of August, 1870, all goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Prince Edward's Island, as defined by the laws of the Dominion of Canada, when imported into the United States from Prince Edward's Island, shall be subject to the following duties, namely: Boots and shoes, and parts of, leather, manufactures of, not specially enumerated, and all articles of which leather is the component material of chief value, thirty per centum ad valorem; all other articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Prince Edward's Island, when imported into the United States shall be charged on the same footing as the like articles when imported from the place of the growth or production of Great Britain or any of her colonies.

The second section makes the act subject to alteration, modification, or repeal at any time by Congress.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day took up the Tax bill and agreed to the Senate proposition to put the income tax, namely, two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000, thus exempting the present $1,000 and the $1,000 additional. The amendment increasing the tonnage duty on goods imported in foreign vessels was agreed to, and a number of other points the committee will reconsider to-morrow.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

THE SENATE'S MORNING SESSION.

The Senate was not in session, the committee rooms alone being occupied in the critical discussion of the Apportionment bill.

Consular reports last week, $2,548,272.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Funding bill met this morning, appointed by both branches, and consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, and Davis, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, and Brooks, on the part of the House. The Senate conferees are unanimous in favor of the House bill, and the House conferees are unanimous in favor of the Senate bill. The committee will therefore have to split the difference, and it is believed that they will do so. The committee is very anxious to have the bill reported to-day, but it is doubtful whether it can be exchanged their views on the subject, and will meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Before it brings Senators to take up that bill to-morrow, it is probable that the Democratic Senators will object to its consideration, and thus prevent it from coming up for action. The Republicans will not be able to muster a quorum.

THE EXCLUSIVE CHARTER.

It is said that before the close of a week a committee of Democrats will be appointed to investigate the Pacific Railroad Charter. Senator Wilson has made a similar proposition, and it is probable that the Democrats will so arrange that the investigation will be made by their own party friends. Senator Sherman is said to be in favor of the investigation, but Senator Conkling is opposed to it. The Democrats will probably carry their point.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

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FOREIGN.

Prince Leopold's Candidature Endorsed by the Spanish Ministry.

Warlike Rumors from Paris.

Rumored Alliance Between France and Austria.

Confirmation of the Report of the Massacre of French Missionaries at Pekin.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A cable dispatch, dated this afternoon, August Serano and his Ministers met this afternoon, August Serano and his Ministers met this afternoon, and decided to support the candidature of Prince Leopold for the future King of Spain. The Ministry are confident that the Cortes will ratify the decision. The Ministry are confident that the Cortes will give a majority of at least three-fourths in favor of the election of Prince Leopold to the throne.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—The warlike rumors have been repeated that fifty thousand troops will be sent to the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of Prince Leopold to the throne.

The Ministry

The Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET.

The Baltimore *American*, an able, wide-awake leading article, hoists General Grant for the Presidency in 1872, and adds that, "if he should consent to allow the use of his name for a second term, it will be important that he shall surround himself by men of character and intelligence; by men of political influence and character, who will, justly and faithfully, command the respect and confidence of the Republican party, both in and out of Congress. A weak and reconstructed Cabinet, if continued, would necessarily produce a disorganized Congress, and lead to the ultimate failure of administration measures. The experience of all Presidents has proved that unity, harmony, and earnestness in the Presidential counsels are essential to the success of the administration."

It has been evident, for a long time, that General Grant's attempt to carry on the government without a Cabinet would be politically disastrous, whatever might be its efficiency in the details of administration. At the present stage of affairs, no ruler of a constitutional government attempts to administer national affairs exclusively on the basis of securing competent clerks and accountants. Without going very far for illustrations, let us look at the recent appointment of Mr. Akerman as Attorney General. Mr. Akerman, we will assume, is competent to discharge the routine duties of the office to which he has been appointed. There are a dozen lawyers in every large city in the United States who are equally competent. Yet, in a political point of view, the selection of Mr. Akerman was unfortunate, first, because, being unknown, he did not command the confidence of the party which is responsible for the administration; second, because, having voluntarily held a commission in the rebel service, for is offensive, in his present election at least, to that party. It is only upon the theory that he is a mere office clerk that these objections can be got along with.

It is not to be supposed that the President desires to destroy the party to which he owes his own elevation. That he is weakening it, by attempting to govern without a Cabinet, is plain to every intelligent member of the party. There are daily indications that the policy of the administration is not framed by a comparison of views among the President's constitutional advisers. How it is framed, or where it is framed, or whether it is framed, is a mystery. There is no reason to suppose, for instance, that the acquisition of San Domingo was favored by any member of the Cabinet. If it was, they all kept the fact a profound secret. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Boutwell's coercive Funding bill, which may be regarded as the crucial measure of his administration, was favored by any other member of the Cabinet, or even by the President. All measures have been rejected by a Republican Congress. There is no evidence that any member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, desired the expulsion of Mr. David A. Wells from the counsels of the administration—a step useful to them all. On the contrary, Secretaries Fish and Cox, and Attorney General Hoar, and, perhaps, others, desired his retention. In short, the theory that the Cabinet consists of seven distinct clerkships, instead of one compact, harmonious, representative, in its sympathies, its reputation, and its intelligence, *the Republican party*, is everywhere apparent. We undertake to say, what the Baltimore *American* only hints, that there is not one member of General Grant's Cabinet who would answer these requirements. What is wanted by save the Republican party from defeat this fall, and again in 1872, is a Cabinet composed of the ablest members of the Republican party—men who command the confidence of the country by their reputation and experience—a Cabinet in reality, and not in name merely, which shall, in conjunction with the President, have a policy upon all measures of public concern, and work unitedly for its accomplishment.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sections of the Legislative article of the new constitution have not attracted the attention their importance demands:

"SEC. 18. The General Assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the Treasury in any private law, unless it be for the payment of the salaries of the officers and members of the General Assembly, the officers of the government, and the expenses of a war; and no appropriation shall be made for a longer time than one year after the passage of the act making such appropriation, except for expenses during the session of the General Assembly, and for pensions granted for military services rendered.

"SEC. 19. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts; but the General Assembly may, by appropriation made by law, authorize the Auditor to issue his warrant to the Treasurer in favor of any person for a sum not exceeding in any one case one hundred dollars, pending the next session thereof.

"SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not appropriate money for the payment of any claim, or part thereof, against the State, unless the same shall be first presented to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and by him referred to the General Assembly, with his report thereon, and the facts and vouchers upon which the same is founded, if required by either House of the General Assembly.

"SEC. 21. The General Assembly shall not make any appropriation of money to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the State, except normal schools, unless three-fifths of all the members elected to each House shall vote in favor thereof."

Section 18 is a wise provision, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 19 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 20 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 21 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 22 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 23 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 24 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 25 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 26 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 27 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 28 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 29 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 30 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. Section 31 is also wise, and will prevent the passage of many jobs. 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THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican Convention in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, after nominating Hon. Mark H. Dunnell for Congress, by acclamation, proceeded to give an emphatic endorsement of the question of a million of people to the support of the political questions of the day. They unanimously protested against the Democratic policy of adding the payment of the national debt to the burdens the present generation is already borne, and declared that taxation be reduced so as to pay only current expenditures, interest and annual 1 per cent sinking fund on the public debt. They call loudly on Congress, in the name of the tax-ridden and swindled farmers of Minnesota, to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard, and vigorously demand that all necessities be, as far as possible, placed on the free list.

These declarations of opinion by the Republicans of Minnesota unquestionably reflect the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the Republican party, both in and out of Congress. A weak and reformed Cabinet, if continued, would necessarily produce a disorganized Congress, and lead to the ultimate failure of administration measures. The experience of all Presidents has proved that unity, harmony, and earnestness in the Presidential counsels are essential to the success of the administration."

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THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, upon whom Regent Serrano, and his Ministers, and General Prim, have united, and whom, it is reported, the Cortes is pretty certain to elect to the throne of Spain, is 44, and heir of Prince Charles Anthony, the head of the youngest or third, branch of the house of Hohenzollern. It abdicated its ulterior claims to the Prussian crown in favor of the elder branch of the family in 1849, King William, its head, some twenty years ago. Prince Charles Anthony, now 69 years of age, married the Princess Josephine of Baden, a daughter of Stephanie Napoleone, the adopted child of the First Napoleon.

Prince Charles Anthony has several children by the Princess Josephine of Baden, of whom the second, Charles, was elected Prince of Roumania, in 1866. His eldest son, Leopold, the candidate for the Spanish throne, was born in 1835, and married, in 1861, the Princess Antonia of Portugal, a younger sister of the reigning Portuguese sovereign, Don Luis. By this lady he has three children, all sons. His connection with Portugal would make him welcome to the party in favor of a union of Portugal with Spain. Notwithstanding the outcry with which his nomination was met in France, it is still doubtful whether Napoleon can, with grace, go to war on account of the succession to the throne of his own cousin, by the adoption of the First Napoleon, for no better reason than that the nominee is also, by blood, first cousin to the King of Prussia. Nevertheless, it is certain that Leopold's French descent leaves him, to all intents, a foreigner, and, so far as may be judged from his antecedents, he would be more intimately associated with the Prussian than with the French Court. Unless, however, Napoleon had some other candidate more acceptable to himself to set up, it is not to be supposed that he would oppose a nomination which is evidently entirely free from hostile intent toward France. While one rumor states that the French Minister has withdrawn from Berlin, and while the speech of the Duke de Grammont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was indicative of war, later assurances indicate that Napoleon III. will use the event as a new illustration of his remark that "the Empire is peace."

That is, probably, the solution in which all parties are interested. It will be best for Spain, who cannot be expected to continue in her present transition state much longer without bloodshed. It will be best for Napoleon, to let Spain be sufficiently burdened by the cost of its vast internal improvements and public works, to cover the incalculable burdens which would be piled upon her by a general European war. Bismark will enjoy it as, whether Leopold or not, he will be enabled to use manipulations. If anybody could profit from a European war, it would probably be, in the first instance, ourselves, as we would be called upon heavily for breadstuffs, arms, iron vessels, and ammunition. But such a gain would not be without its drawbacks. The throwing of new European bonds on the market by the various governments which would be obliged to borrow, would cause capitalists and others now holding our bonds to sell them, in order to reinvest in their own. For, the moment their own bonds declined to a point which made them seem cheaper and more desirable to capitalists than ours, they would rush our bonds upon the market, and, in effect, return them on our hands. This effect will be felt in foreign American bonds in price, in a degree proportionate to the quantity of them returned upon our hands. The gold value of the greenbacks would drop with that of the bonds, and the effect would be to increase the debt. The brief campaign between Prussia and Austria gave as an example of the operation of these causes in sending gold up to some 30 per cent.

THE END OF TAX-BURDENS.

The people of the State have, with great unanimity, voted for the separate article prohibiting municipal subscriptions to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, and, so far as we can learn, by the public credit in aid of, such corporations. The gentleman who, in the convention, and two years ago, in the Legislature, so strongly represented that public sentiment was universally in favor of these subscriptions, have not been elected by the people, and the suspicion is very strong that, in those cases where subscriptions have been voted, the people have been deceived or defrauded. The prohibition of public subscriptions puts an end to them, if it can not free from all responsibility; it will be seen that Section 17 provides that, within sixty days after the adjournment of the Auditor shall report and publish a full statement of all bonds issued and sold as such bonds, specifying the amount of each issue, and to whom and for what paid. Full publicity is thus secured, in spite of all attempts of Legislators to cover up and conceal their corrupt practices.

Every item must be made public, with the names of the persons getting it, and the service or consideration rendered therefor.

If these provisions of the new constitution do not close the doors against corrupt legislation, it will be because the people are not in earnest. Those doors are to be locked on the outside, and the people are to see that the keys are not left in the hands of their servants. The people are to be their own legislators, and, if they will but exercise the power which they have reserved to themselves, they will be free from the burdens which have been imposed upon them by the corruption of their servants.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Republican Convention in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, after nominating Hon. Mark H. Dunnell for Congress, by acclamation, proceeded to give an emphatic endorsement of the question of a million of people to the support of the political questions of the day. They unanimously protested against the Democratic policy of adding the payment of the national debt to the burdens the present generation is already borne, and declared that taxation be reduced so as to pay only current expenditures, interest and annual 1 per cent sinking fund on the public debt. They call loudly on Congress, in the name of the tax-ridden and swindled farmers of Minnesota, to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard, and vigorously demand that all necessities be, as far as possible, placed on the free list.

These declarations of opinion by the Republicans of Minnesota unquestionably reflect the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the Republican party of the whole West. We make no exception of Michigan, which is so glaringly misrepresented on these vital questions in Congress. There are a few small cliques in that State engaged in iron-making, copper-mining, and salt-boiling who control and own the present Senators and Representatives of Michigan. But the mass of the Republican voters of that State desire severe reform; in so much as do the Republicans of Minnesota or Illinois, and they will make their influence and votes felt next November, or they are not the men we take them to be. The great interest of all the Western States is agriculture; and every farmer in the entire Mississippi Valley is deprived of not less than 33 per cent of the purchasing power of his products by the misrules of the present. The provisions of the existing tariff, if the duties on imports were reformed to a revenue standard, as demanded by the Minnesota Republicans, every bushel of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley, and every pound of beef, pork, mutton, hides, wool, butter, lard, and tallow which Western farmers have for sale, would purchase one-third more of the necessaries of life which farmers must buy. The price of all these agricultural products is governed by the foreign markets, while the price of the manufactures which we exchange for them is established by the tariff. The farmers are, therefore, obliged to pay high tariff prices for all they buy, and sell at European prices, less transportation, commissions, and other costs. They receive scarcely one-half the European market price for their products, and have to pay double the European prices for all the goods they buy. And, in the face of this outrageous swindle, Blair, of Michigan; Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Schenck, of Ohio, have the effrontery to tell Western farmers that they are "protected" by a system of taxation that thus shaves them to bone and bleeds them till they stagger.

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THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A correspondent of the *United States Economist*, writing from Memphis, states that, while the most liberal estimates of dealers in that quarter had not, until recently, put the cotton crop now being exported at more than 2,750,000 bales, it was now generally conceded that the receipts of the past year were 3,350,000 bales. The *Economist* estimates the crop for the present year at 4,000,000, which is considerably above the maximum crop before the war. In 1859, for instance, our crop is set down at 3,850,000 bales, which is the war standard. Not only has the existing free labor of the South been found to run into the cultivation of cotton, rather than of pork and breadstuffs, but the staid laborers, being more or less in the category in their dispositions, prefer to raise on shares a crop which brings them cash, rather than one which ties them up to one spot, and companion year after year. At present, the indications are that the past year will be the last in which the South will attempt, to any great extent, to grow her own food. With the present year she has gone far more largely into the cultivation of cotton than ever before, and will, consequently, draw on the Northwest for her supplies of corn for the sake of more than ever before. The acreage planted is larger than at any previous period since the outbreak of the war.

The Chicago *Times* ventures to express the opinion, in view of the recent judicial election, that it is only necessary for a candidate to secure the opposition of all the Republican newspapers of the city, in order to insure his success.

It seems to us that it is only necessary for a candidate, otherwise acceptable to the people, to secure the support of the *Times*, in order to be fifth in a race where five candidates are running.

We were in error, in our article of yesterday, on the Reapportionment bill, in speaking of Mr. Knapp as a member of Congress from Illinois. The Mr. Knapp who voted to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee is from New York. Mr. A. L. Knapp, of Illinois, is not a member of the present Congress.

The Detroit *Tribune* thinks that if the States entitled to additional Representatives in Congress under the new census stand by these without waiting for the Reapportionment bill, they will hardly be refused admittance by the next Congress.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The census shows Morgan County to contain 35,000 inhabitants.

—Up to the fifth of June, three hundred and fifty dogs had been killed by the authorities in Peoria.

—The Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Regiment (General John A. Logan's) will hold their annual reunion at Marion, Williamson County, on the 22d day of July.

—John Dewey, who lives in the township of Miller, Jasper County, was born in Ireland, State of New York, March 23, 1760, and is now consequently 110 years old. He has been confined to the house for the last three months from sickness in the feet, but his bodily health is quite good. His mental and conversing powers are perfect. He often tells us his military history, he was in the cellar in Boston when the British falling her. He remembers well the arrest of Hancock and Adams; was General Washington's body guard; served in Ohio and Indiana before coming to Illinois; was in Cincinnati when there were but two houses where it now stands. He has been a voter from the commencement of the government, and is now living with the Fourth; has had eight children, seven by one wife. He has been a member of the Methodist Church eighty years.

—A $40,000 school-house has just been completed at Fort Dodge.

—Two children of Messrs. Andrew Kaufman and Wm. Gaede, aged 4 and 6 years, were drowned in a mill-dam near Wilton on Thursday of last week.

—Wisconsin County has a woman who is 97 years old, is married, and he is 63 years old. She is very old native, and prominent to live some years yet.

—Spalding of Mr. Craig, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows that the Illinois School Fund has been increased to the extent, by appropriations, of $2,100,000, during the last two years. Of this amount $1,000,000 is now in the Treasury, and the remainder is due from delinquent counties. The Auditor's report shows that the total indebtedness of the State is not less than $21,000,000, calling for an annual payment of interest of nearly $1,500,000, or equal to a tax of a dollar on the assessed value of the taxable property of the counties, cities, and towns owing the debt.

The value of these bonds is supposed to have run up to 87 in 1880, which provides that all the counties for their payment, in the ensuing year, such debts, upon any of the counties of the State shall not exceed one-half of one per cent of the value of the taxable property of the counties of the State, as ascertained by the assessment of the year next preceding the issuing of the bonds; and the payment of the principal of the bonds shall be made in annual installments of not less than one-twentieth of the whole amount of the bonds, and the first installment shall be paid within five years after the issuing of the bonds.

—Ex-Governor Bissell, of Illinois, who is now engaged in a suit to establish his claim to the Surveyor-Generalship of Washington Territory, has been in Washington City for the past two months, and has been in daily attendance upon the Land Office. He has been engaged in the examination of the records of the Land Office, and has succeeded in finding the original papers in the case, which were supposed to be lost. He has also succeeded in finding the original papers in the case of Governor Stevens, which were also

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Congratulations from All Quarters.

Its Adoption by the People.

Our exchanges from all quarters of the State express unbounded satisfaction by the people of Illinois. We congratulate all, as we are sure their expressions are echoed in one way or another by every honest man in the State.

[Alton Telegraph.]

The new Constitution of Illinois is a unique production. It has been adopted by the State, and will be submitted to the people, with all the chances in favor of its ratification by the people. It was framed by the people of the State at a special election on Saturday last, in distinguishment from the fundamental law of most of the other States, which are framed by Legislatures, and submitted directly by the Legislature which is in session when the powers of the State Government are to be changed; and by its plan for minority representation is the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

There seems to be no doubt that this section has been adopted by

THE COURTS.

Important Motion for Pistillus.

The Wife-Beating Millionaire Pistillus.

United States Circuit Court.

The case of John A. Wheeler et al. vs. Wheeler et al., a bill to set aside the sale of the equities of Sheriff and to set aside the sheriff's deed to Wheeler, Chandler, and others, was argued yesterday.

United States District Court.

In Bankruptcy.—Charles G. S. Pressey and Lewis Ellis.—Discharged.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company declared the following dividends on the 1st inst.: On the 1865 policies, 50 per cent; 1866, 40 per cent; 1867, 30 per cent; 1868, 20 per cent; 1869, 10 per cent.

The Chicago Mutual Life Insurance Company declared a dividend of 40 per cent on the 1st inst. on the 1866 policies.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., of which Charles G. S. Pressey and Lewis Ellis are agents, declared a dividend of 40 per cent on the 1st inst.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company declared the following dividends on the 1st inst.: On the 1865 policies, 50 per cent; 1866, 40 per cent; 1867, 30 per cent; 1868, 20 per cent; 1869, 10 per cent.

—George Graham was arrested at this city on Wednesday, and arraigned before the court yesterday, charged with the murder of Charles D. S. Pressey at Fort Wayne. He was held in bail of $5,000.

—Mr. Wm. Bross, of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was charged with abstracting a check for $1,000 from the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. At the present time of writing it remains a mystery. At the present time of writing it remains a mystery. At the present time of writing it remains a mystery